

MARCH - 1922

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# • THE • AMERICAN • SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW



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A Frölich Room in Copenhagen

The Bergslagen Mining District

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# The American-Scandinavian Review

VOLUME X

MARCH, 1922

NUMBER 3

Published Monthly by THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION, 25 West 45th St., New York  
Entered as second-class matter at post-office at New York, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill., under the act of  
March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1921, The American-Scandinavian Foundation

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Yearly Subscription, \$3.00; abroad, \$3.00 or Kr. 12

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*Advertising Offices:* 25 West 45th St., New York; Dansk Studieoplysnings Kontor, Studiestræde 6, Copenhagen; Hoydahl Ohme's Annonce Expedition, Prinsensgt. 42, Christiania; Gunnar Tisell, A/B Svenska Teknologföreningens Förlag, Vasagatan 22, Stockholm.

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## INSURANCE NOTES

### TO LIQUIDATE

Norske Lloyd Insurance Company of Christiania, founded in 1905, and having a capital of 10,000,000 kroner fully paid in, has decided to liquidate. So has Norske Globus Insurance Company of Christiania, organized in 1911, and having a capital of 4,000,000 kroner fully paid up.

### BUYS ROYAL PALACE

Baltica Assurance Company of Copenhagen, organized in 1915 with a capital of 17,000,000 kroner, has bought for 2,500,000 kroner, the magnificent King George's Palace in Copenhagen formerly owned by King George of Greece, who was a Danish prince when offered the throne of Greece. King George's Palace contains the finest furniture from the rococo period in all Scandinavia. It is one of those Copenhagen buildings which by law is protected against any modern architectural changes.

### FOREIGN COMPANIES IN DENMARK

An historical sketch prepared to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Danish Fire Offices' Committee, stated that of 106 members, 42 are Danish companies, 32 are English, 10 Norwegian, 10 German, 7 Swedish, 3 French, 1 Italian, and 1 Dutch.

### FIRE LOSSES

Norwegian insurance companies report fire losses in 1921 amounting to 16,520,655 kroner, as compared with 9,842,802 kroner in 1920.



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*Deposits received at highest interest*

### TO WIND UP BUSINESS

Sirenia Insurance Company of Bergen, organized in 1917 with a capital of 2,000,000 kroner, has decided to wind up its business. So has Norwegian Neptune Insurance Company, formed in Christiania in 1916 with a capital of 2,000,000 kroner.

### ENTERS DENMARK

Western Australian Insurance Company, Ltd., of Melbourne, Australia, established in 1912 with a share capital of £250,000, of which £100,000 is paid in, has entered Denmark and appointed Gunnar Pedersen general agent of that country.

## Send Your 1921 Issues Before April 1st

to us and we will have them bound for you in green cloth, with gold lettering and the seal of the Foundation stamped in gold on the side. Cost price.

Title-page and Index for 1921, soon ready, sent to subscribers upon request.

**AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW**  
25 West 45th Street, New York

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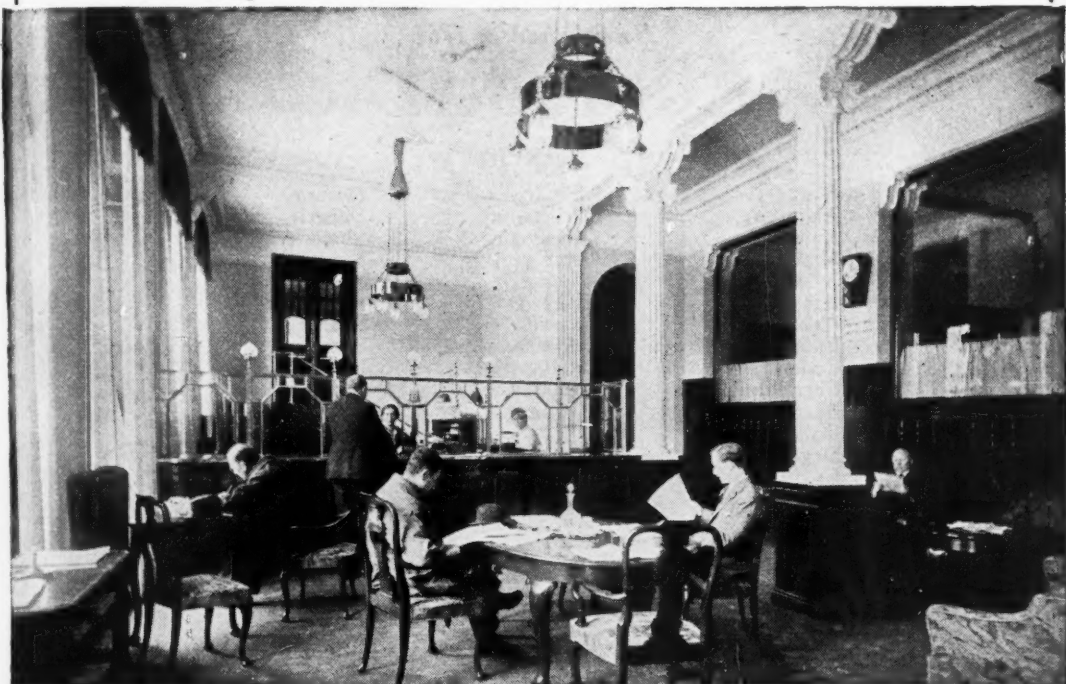
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## FINANCIAL NOTES

## PIERCING THE GLOOM

One of the bright spots in the financial gloom pervading the Scandinavian countries is the rise in exchange. In Sweden exchange on America is only two points below normal; the cost of living has descended to 210, and paper mills, blast furnaces, match works, and glass factories are slowly getting under way. In Norway the gloom has been intensified by the failure of the great insurance company Norske Lloyd.

## YET ANOTHER LOAN

On January 2 the National City Company of New York put out another Danish government issue of \$30,000,000 6 per cent twenty-year external gold bonds. They were offered at 94½, to yield about 6½ per cent to maturity. This rate shows a stabilizing of Danish credit, whereas the last loan (October, 1920) offered an effective interest of 9 per cent.

## THOSE DANISH INTERNALS

Mr. N. F. Holch's confidence in Danish internal government bonds is like that of the Sibyl in the books that she brought to Tarquin. A year ago he offered readers of this REVIEW, through A. B. Leach & Co., the kroner issue of '94 at \$80 per 1,000 kroner. To-day they are selling around \$120, a clear profit of fifty per cent for those who took advantage of their foresight. There will be another profit of around 33-1-3 per cent if exchange goes to normal.

## TWO BIRTHDAYS

Old Privilege congratulates the two largest Danish provincial banks, which recently celebrated their birthdays. Aarhus Privatbank has enjoyed fifty years and Fyens Disconto Kasse seventy-five years of sane, sound, and successful banking.

## A NEW STEEL COMBINE?

The recent excited advance of American independent steel stocks and the rumors of a new combine are not without interest to Swedish exporters of iron ore. If American steel companies should set up blast furnaces at tide water, it would facilitate the exchange of foreign ores for American coal.

## THOROUGH AND RELIABLE

Few sources of international commercial information are more complete than the *Kommersiella Meddelanden*, published every fortnight by the Royal Swedish College of Commerce. Timely articles on every subject are supplemented by graphs and statistics and reports of Swedish trade and consular advices from many lands.

## NORWEGIAN BANKS AMALGAMATE

According to a cablegram to the Irving National Bank from Mr. A. E. Lindhjem, its representative in the Scandinavian countries, the directors of Drammens Privatbank and Drammens og Oplands Kreditbank have approved an amalgamation subject to the approval of the stockholders of these institutions.

## FINNISH CO-OPERATIVE BANKING

The success of co-operative banking in Finland is described from personal impressions by Henry

Goddard Leach and illustrated with striking photographs in the February number of *The Survey Graphic*. According to Mr. Leach there are upward of 713 of these banks in the country districts, radiating from a central credit society in the capital. They supply the economic backbone of the poorer farming classes who are reclaiming the *korpi*—the deep forests and rocky wastes of Suomi.

## COTTON STILL IS KING

The *Commerce Monthly* of the National Bank of Commerce in New York states that before the war the four principal American exports to Germany, in order of value, were cotton, copper, wheat, and lard. In 1921 these four still stood at the head of the list, with copper in fourth instead of second place. Exports of wheat were three times their pre-war volume and those of lard were 63 per cent more than the quantity exported in 1913.

## WOOL SWINGS UP

The *New England Letter* of the First National Bank of Boston supplies vigorous summaries of the commodity markets. The recent situation of wool, with the help of the Emergency Tariff, exhibits a sharp upward swing, with a clean-up of accumulated stock, and consumption at the mills 30 per cent above normal.

## JAPAN AND SWEDEN

The alertness of Sweden to world markets is shown by its large exports to Japan. In 1920 these were third only to the Japanese imports from the United States and Great Britain. In the first half of 1921 the revival of German trade with Japan forced Sweden in fourth place, with Switzerland a close competitor.

## YIELDS OF MUNICIPAL BONDS

The average yield of Municipal bonds of twenty large American cities outside New York is 5.30 per cent. This figure compares with 5 per cent during the early months of the present year and 5.25 per cent in 1920. Just before the outbreak of the war in 1914 prices had declined to a 4.05 per cent basis and 1916 found the average yield 4.75 per cent with a perpendicular drop in the following year which brought the average yield to 5.25 per cent.

## LIVE WIRES

Swedish matches again rule international trade. Recent Swedish quotations: Asea 36, Korsnäs 985, Metallverken 41, Grängesberg 260, Svea 37, Kreditbanken 299.

Swedish exports for 1921 compared with 1913: Iron and steel 25%, timber 40%, pulp 47%, pig iron 44%, paper 82%, matches 56%, iron ore 20%.

The largest Diesel locomotive motor in the world is now operating in southern Sweden.

The great Norwegian aluminum company (Höyngfaldene) has increased its capital from 17,000,000 kroner to 24,000,000 kroner.

From Centralbanken for Norge we are advised of a recent one-year loan of twenty million marks to the city of Helsingfors.

OLD PRIVILEGE.

**ANDRESENS BANK A/S**  
CHRISTIANIA  
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CHICAGO: State Bank of Chicago  
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## CONTRIBUTORS TO THE MARCH NUMBER

HANNA ASTRUP LARSEN, while in Norway last year for the REVIEW, spent several weeks at Lillehammer and devoted a large portion of the time to studying the Open Air Museum at Maihaugen.

EZALINE BOHEMAN is editor of the publications of Svenska Turistföreningen, including the Year Book of the Society and various guide books. She is also active in the woman movement, having served for years as the secretary of the national organization for woman's suffrage.

ERIK BLOMBERG is regarded as one of the most promising of the younger poets in Sweden. His poem "Dead Gods" appeared in our February number in a translation by Mr. Stork.

MARGARET SPERRY, a young American writer, has become interested in Scandinavian things through the influence of a Swedish mother as well as through impressions from her childhood spent on a Norwegian farm. She is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin.

JULIUS ANSGAR LARSEN is a native of Drammen, Norway, a graduate of Yale Forest School. Since 1910 he has been in the United States Forest Service, and is at present in the Branch of Research, a member of the Forest Experiment Station staff with headquarters at Missoula, Montana.

THEODORE FAABORG is assistant curator of the museum known as "the chronological collection of the Danish kings" at Rosenborg Castle in Copenhagen, and is the author of various articles on subjects relating to art history and criticism.

BERNHARD SEVERIN INGEMANN, one of the most eminent authors of Denmark, was born in 1789 and died in 1862. His historical novels, presenting medieval Denmark in a highly romantic aspect, have been the delight of succeeding generations of Danish and Norwegian children. ROBERT HILLYER's translations from the Danish poets are known to readers of the REVIEW.

FREDERICK LYNCH is editor of *Christian Work and Evangelist* and director of the Church Peace Union. He has been a Trustee of the Foundation since its establishment and was its first president.

ELIZABETH M. CASE is literary critic of the *Hartford Courant*.





THE OLD CITY HALL AT VISBY IN GOTLAND

# THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

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VOLUME X

MARCH, 1922

NUMBER 3

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## Old Roof-Trees At Maihaugen

By HANNA ASTRUP LARSEN

Low and dark and somber the old houses cluster around the tarn on Maihaugen. Their heavy timber walls, of a bleak, well-weathered gray on the shady side, changing to velvety brown or pitch black where the sun has stung them, bear witness of Nature's harshness even in her summer moods. Below us is the town of Lillehammer with the long sinuous glitter of Lake Mjösen stretching far out into the broad, pleasant land; but the old buildings on the hill have been brought from outlying mountains and valleys of Gudbrandsdalen to form the open air museum, and a sense of their native climate clings to them. Even in the freshness of a Norwegian June, with the birches trailing their light-green fringe over the darkened walls and with the shimmer of wild pansies on the sod roofs, it is easy to imagine them almost hidden under snow and with their tiny window-panes admitting only a feeble light. They have such a look of being built to keep out the cold.

The human dwelling grew up around the fire-place, according to Dr. Anders Sandvig, the creator and custodian of the museum at Maihaugen. As we follow him through the little village, the small timbered houses, which to begin with all looked alike, become differentiated; we trace the evolution of the house from a mere shell around the fire to the many-roomed mansion, and we see how the architecture is determined by the "heating-plant."

First there was the *aarestue*, of which the museum has two specimens, one from 1440, the other still older. There the fire occupied a raised platform in the middle of the room and was the central point around which the household gathered for warmth, light, food, and social life. Everything pertaining to the fire had significance. The stranger stood by the hearth while telling his errand. The dead were carried three times around it before being taken out for burial. The only light in the room came from the fire and from the smoke-hole

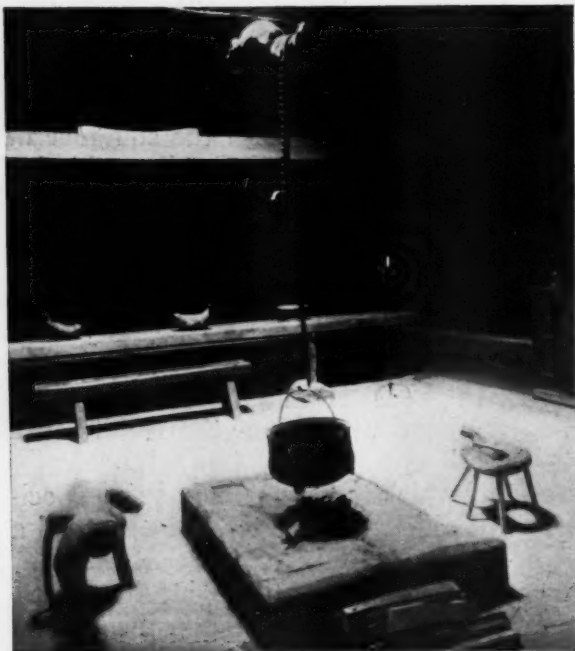
above it, which could, at need, be closed by a shutter formed of a semi-transparent membrane stretched on a frame. A few of these *aarestuer*, in the style used alike by king and peasant more than a thousand years ago, have survived to the present time, and it was in them that Tidemand found the wonderful suffused light which he utilized in his paintings, notably in the famous canvas *Haugianerne*, where the preacher stands in the light from above, while the room lies in semi-darkness.

Next came the *rögovnstue*, in which the fire-place was moved to a corner of the room. This would seem a step backward, for inasmuch as the chimney was yet unknown and the smoke still had to make its way out through the hole in the roof—accelerated sometimes by opening the door to let in a current of cold air—the *rögovnstue* must have been the most unpleasant of human habitations, far worse than the older *aarestue*. Yet there were two marks of progress. A small window was introduced, and a hood was put over the fire to collect the smoke and sparks.

After that some bright inventor conceived the idea of piercing the hood over the fire to let the smoke out; a chimney was built, and therewith the modern fire-place was evolved, in the shape that we have it yet when we turn from steam-pipes to satisfy our primitive craving to see the fire that warms us. The fire-place had again become the most prominent object in the room, and, shaped as it often was on very fine

lines, it was decorative whether glowing with a fire on the hearth or filled in summer with freshly-cut birch boughs. The house now began to assume a more modern aspect. The windows were made larger, and the furnishings were more elaborate. The one-room house, of course, persisted as long as the fire-place was the only means of heating, but we begin to see sporadic attempts to secure privacy.

These attempts resulted in an interesting type of house known as the *ramloftstue*, from its embryo loft. It was the maiden's bower that was



THE FIRE-PLACE IN THE OLD "AARESTUE" AT BJÖRNSTAD WITHOUT A FIRE IS LIKE A SOCKET WITH THE EYE PUT OUT



THE INTERIOR OF THE LÖKRESTUE WITH ITS FINELY MODELLED FIRE-PLACE OF THE SHAPE STILL USED IN MODERN NORWEGIAN HOMES

first partitioned off from the rest of the house and made into a second story running like a gallery on one side of the house and accessible by a stairway from the outside. There stood the bed of the daughter of the house with its fine woven coverlets and the gilded dove, symbol of innocence, suspended above it; but I imagine that on cold nights the girl herself preferred to sleep with the family. On Saturdays, however, she was at home to her callers. Then the young gallants of the neighborhood went from house to house, often staying only a few minutes, for it was a matter of courtesy to pay their respects to as many as possible. I believe it is Troels-Lund who tells us that the custom of Saturday night courting was once prevalent in northern Europe—and was not the “bundling” in New England a reminiscence of it?—but that Norway was the only country where it persisted in the memory of people now living. It was, to begin with, a perfectly innocent custom, and in fact was the only way in which the young



A GROUP OF BUILDINGS FROM SJAAK, A SMALL LOW HOUSE IN THE BACKGROUND WITH THE LÖKRESTUE AND THE HJELTARSTUE ON EITHER SIDE, AND IN THE FOREGROUND THE OVERHANGING LOFT OF A "STABUR" MOUNTED ON HIGH SUPPORTS

people could get acquainted, for it was not considered respectful to seek a young woman openly. Later, of course, it fell into disrepute.

Below the maiden's bower in the *ramloftstue* was a kind of alcove called *kleven*, which was set aside for the old people. There they could be a little apart from the hubbub of the main room where all the indoor activities of the family went on, and yet they could see everything that happened. Grandma's petticoats and carved chest, and grandpa's Bible and spectacles, his snuff horn, pipe, and board for carving tobacco are all preserved in their places here with the wonderful painstaking care that gives the houses at Maihaugen the air of having been just left by their occupants.

The Lökrestue and the Hjeltarstue at Maihaugen are said to be the only specimens extant in Norway of this transition type. The older and finer of the two is the Hjeltarstue, dating from 1565. Tradition says that it was once the home of a Danish princess, a daughter of Christian IV, who married a common captain and was banished to



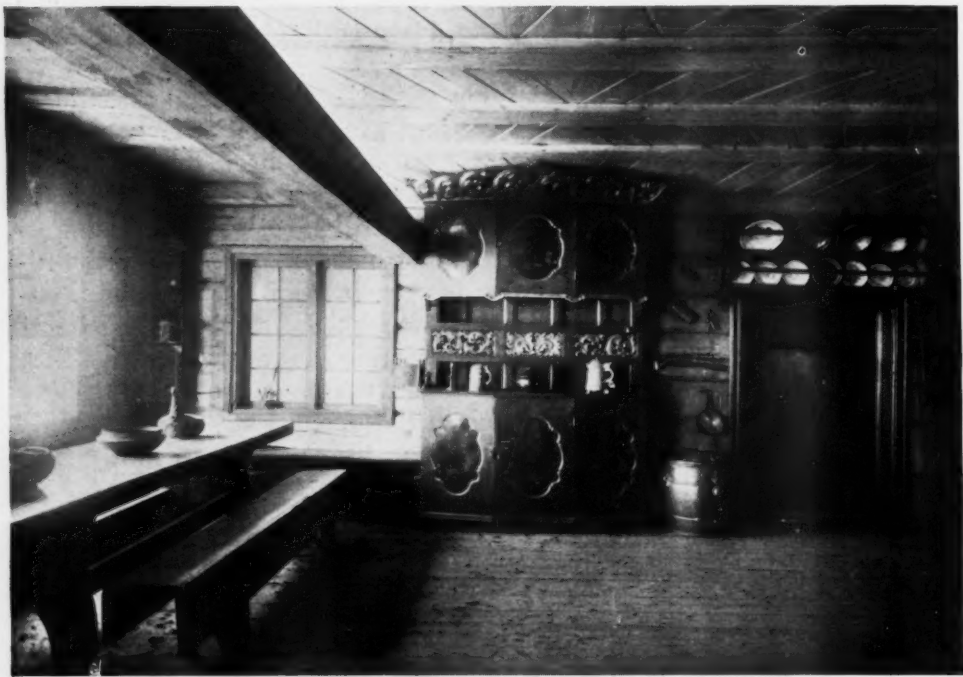
this Norwegian mountain valley, where now some of the proudest families claim descent from her. Certain it is, at least, that the Hjel-tarstue, with its ample spaces and fine proportions, has been the home of aristocrats. With it the simple type of dwelling centering around one fire-place seems to have reached perfection. The walls are hung with very fine tapestries picturing with considerable detail a series of stories from the Bible, and with these in their places, with the candles lit on the long table, the fire glowing on the hearth, and the floor strewn with juniper, it must have been singularly satisfying in its harmony and its air of warmth and snugness.

The many-roomed house came in with the stove. A particularly fine example of this later style of peasant architecture is Öyrgaarden, from 1785, which, like the two *ramloftstuer*, has been brought from Skjaak in the very northernmost part of Gudbrandsdalen. Not even at Skansen in Stockholm, the prototype of all Northern outdoor museums, have I seen anything finer than Öyrgaarden and the Björnstad-gaard at Maihaugen. The Swedes have a love of bright colors, expressed especially in the painted tapestries which are characteristic of their peasant art, but the Norwegians excell in elaborate carvings that give their productions a wonderful mellowness and richness. There is an almost Renaissance exuberance in the decorations that overflow even on the most utilitarian objects, but the perfect harmony and fitness of all appointments prevent any sense of excessive ornamentation. The doors and casements are carved in flat relief and painted in the dull, soft blues and reds typical of Gudbrandsdalen. The same general style is repeated in the stationary cupboards, the chests, the



A MAGNIFICENT CHEST CARVED IN 1735

towel-rack, nay, in the very pattern of the home-woven towel, in the mangles and beer bowls and even in the axe-handle. Everything has grown out of the same environment, has been shaped by the same standards, and tested by the usage of centuries. Though every generation has added of its own, it has always built on the old foundations, and this has produced a sureness of taste which brooks no vagaries and no fumbling. As we pass from the peasant home to the



THE BEAUTIFULLY CARVED AND PAINTED CUPBOARD AND THE FINE IRON-STUDDED DOOR IN THE OLD PEOPLE'S HOUSE AT BJÖRNSTAD ARE EXAMPLES OF PEASANT ART AT ITS BEST

parsonage, the sense of perfect unity and fitness is lost. English steel engravings and French mirrors on Norwegian timber walls seem out of place, and Dutch inlaid cabinets are not on speaking terms with ponderous log chairs. Nevertheless, these foreign objects meant an enrichment of cultural life, and in time they transformed their background in their own image, as we may see in the more elegant of the rooms preserved at Maihaugen.

To return to Öyrgaarden and the peasants again, I found there a small house that to me was one of the most fascinating places at Maihaugen. It was the peripatetic schoolmaster's room, where he lived when at home. When he went out to keep school in outlying districts, he carried the tools of his trade with him, and they made no light load. They included a collapsible reading-desk, a wooden box containing a score of ink-bottles, a long pointer, and several other things. Framed

pictures were rare in those days, but the schoolmaster's room had several, among them the inevitable portrait of Martin Luther. The tall brown beaver hat and the umbrella covered with blue and white checked homespun that stood in one corner helped to give the room its flavor of a personality so distinct that one could almost taste it; and although the place antedates the scenes of *A Happy Boy*, it is pervaded by something of the same humble dignity that surrounded the schoolmaster we have read of in Björnson's story.

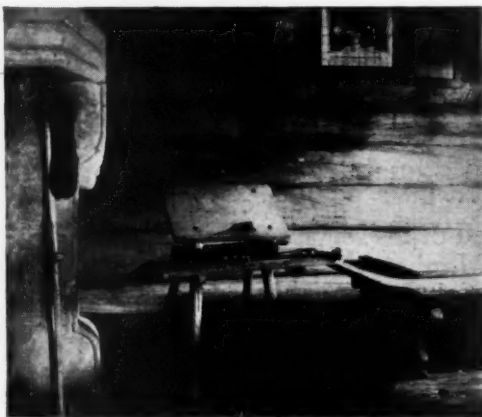


A CORNER OF THE PASTOR'S STUDY

It was, in fact, one of the great pleasures I found in strolling about Maihaugen that it gave actuality to the images of Norwegian life I had gained from poetry and novels. How often had I not, for instance, read about the *tun*. Unconsciously I was picturing it on the lines of a sprawling Middle Western farmyard—even though I had not exactly furnished it with red barns and lombardy poplars. Not until I saw the Björnstad gaard with its twenty-one buildings did I realize that the *tun* has come down from a time when the family was

a unit against the rest of the world, that it is a small and tight enclosure, a snug and safe retreat, sacred to the family and its guests. At Björnstad all the houses open upon the *tun*, turning their backs to the outside world, and the interstices between them are closed with fencing, so that there is no admittance except through the beautiful arched portal which can be locked with a very business-like huge iron key.

The Björnstad gaard is almost a museum in itself. As it



IN THE PERIPATETIC SCHOOLMASTER'S HOUSE HIS MITTENS ARE DRYING BY THE FIRE, HIS TRAVELING DESK STANDS IN THE MIDDLE OF THE ROOM



A GRACEFUL BIRCH ON THE BJÖRNSTAD "TUN" SHADES THE CORNER BETWEEN THE OLD "AARESTUE" AND THE HOUSE WHERE THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY LIVED

stands there, it is the growth of centuries. The old *aarestue* (substituted for the original one which was burned) lies side by side with a comparatively magnificent two-story house of 1775, the home of the head of the family. Everything that belonged to a big wealthy *gaard* is there, even to the flour-mill by the brook and the smithy at some distance, and of course the *stabur* with hams and flat-bread of an age that I hesitate to set down.

A tiny crofter's hut deeper in the forest throws into relief the splendor of Björnstad *gaard*, and while we are exploring this part of the collection, we shall come upon a quaint little ferry-house, where the ferry-man lived, and where he could sit looking out over the stream while he waited for travellers in need of his services. It must have been a pleasanter life than that of a Manhattan ticket-chopper at South Ferry. A counterfeiter's outfit in a hollow tree is another curiosity, and, needless to say, there are numerous stills for converting the humble potato into a more stimulating product.

Dr. Sandvig has aimed to assemble everything that pertained to the life of the people in bygone days. The houses of worship naturally occupied an important place, and of these the collection has three, each unique in its way. The Isum chapel is no doubt the only well preserved



specimen of the family chapel of pre-Reformation times and is in itself proof of the importance of the big gaard to which it belonged. The tiny nave had pews for master and mistress and seats of lessening grandeur for children and servants, while the choir is almost as big as the nave and has a complement of carved saints like any full-fledged church.

A particularly dire fate seems to have pursued the churches. The Isum family chapel had been detached and moved to a meadow where it did duty as a hayloft when

Dr. Sandvig found it and established its connection with the house at



VERY PICTURESQUE AMONG THE PINES LIES THE HOUSE-CHAPEL FROM ISUM WITH A BIT OF THE PRIEST'S HOUSE BELOW IT



THE PRIEST'S ROOM, CONNECTED WITH THE ISUM CHAPEL BY A TINY PASSAGE, IS ELABORATELY DECORATED WITH "ROSE-PAINTING" IN WHITE TRACED ON DARK WALLS



some distance. Another gem of his collection, a little fisherman's chapel from an island in the Laagen, built in 1459, was used for a granary and its porch for corn-bins. It was about to be torn down, when Dr. Sandvig rescued it. But the most difficult piece of reconstruction that the indefatigable director of the museum has ever undertaken, and the crowning glory of Maihaugen, is the Garmo church from Lom, which he has literally gathered, stick by stick, after its timber had been sold at auction and built into walls and roof-trees of out-houses and dwellings round about in the neighborhood. This church is as old as Christianity in Norway. It was built in 1025 by Torgeir the Old of Garmo, who in return for this act of piety received from King St. Olaf the right to fish in the Tessevand—a privilege which his descendants enjoy to this day. It is characteristic of Maihaugen's educational influence that the parish which, within the memory of people still living, sold the ancient church for building material, is now clamoring for its return to the old site.

By limiting his collection to Gudbrandsdalen, Dr. Sandvig has been able to make it at once exhaustive and homogeneous. Though the buildings are of varying ages, they are such as have actually stood side by side, have been fashioned by the same race of people, and tempered by the same mountain sun and wind. As I walked about on the hill and sat under the trees by the tarn, I did not feel as though I were visiting a museum. It was rather as though a curtain had been pushed aside and I were looking at the life of the people in the valley for a thousand years.



CHILDREN PLAYED WITH  
WOODEN HORSES IN THOSE  
DAYS, TOO

# Bergslagen

*The Old Mining District of Sweden*

By EZALINE BOHEMAN

To Swedish ears the name Bergslagen, which is applied to the old mining district of Sweden, rings with peculiar beauty, for it symbolizes all that has gone into the civilization of Central Sweden while creating the basic industry of the country's economic progress. From the hearts of those hills has come the plentiful ore which, refined and transported by the help of their woods and water-ways, has given this district the proud old name of the "Iron-bearing Land."

The rich ore fields of southern Dalarne and Västmanland form, so to speak, the trunk of the mining district of Central Sweden, which branches out into Uppland, Närke, Värmland, Småland, and Hälsingland. In days of yore three different kinds of mining were distinguished—silver mining, copper mining, and iron mining—yet iron was the ruling metal.

The history of mining in Sweden dates back a long time, probably two thousand years, but there has been a proportionate advance from the ancient primitive methods of producing iron from bog-iron ore to the present highly improved processes of refining; and the social history of the miners and ore-workers themselves records a similar change and development. In the earliest production of iron from bog-iron ore one man alone might attend to all the operations, but when it became necessary or more profitable to dig into the hills for the ore, men had to club together for the task. Thus arose little communities, precursors of the modern large iron works, and thus also was created a new social class, that of miners and iron-workers, or "mountain-men," as the Swedish term goes; and, though this class may now be said to belong to the past, it still survives in honored memory, and the conception of mountain men includes some of



BY HAND DRILLING THE FALUN MINE WAS WORKED FOR CENTURIES. THE METHOD IS NOW REPLACED BY COMPRESSED AIR DRILLING



IN THESE KILNS, ERECTED WHERE THE TIMBER IS FELLED, AND TENDED BY SKILLED BURNERS, THE HIGHEST QUALITY OF CHARCOAL IS PRODUCED

the best and most honorable traits of Swedish character. The old mountain men's homesteads and cabins, which in many a place give peculiar local atmosphere, still recall to our minds the sturdy "silver men, mountain men, and yeomen."

With the beginning of industrial progress, however, came the need for greater combinations of men with larger capital; the tiny huts beside the smaller waterfalls were but the seeds of future metal works, which grew up during a development of two hundred years and exerted one of the finest influences in the civilization of our country. Yet even the iron works were subject to the immutable law of change, and a new age demanded different methods and a larger scale. The mighty forces of steam and electricity transformed conditions, and the gigantic production which ensued revealed new and unsuspected possibilities for iron working and allied industries in Sweden.

In Bergslagen iron, as has already been mentioned, played the chief rôle, but it must not therefore be forgotten that the silver mine of Sala and the copper mine of Falun were important factors in history, the latter in its day forming one of the best sources of income for the Crown. The Mining Company of Stora Kopparberg (Great Copper Mountain), which took over the Falun Mine, is the oldest existing company in the entire world. Its oldest charter is dated February 24, 1347, but records show that there were still earlier charters. This company and the large Grängesberg Company together control the iron mining of Sweden, and with the further help of the General Swedish Electrical Company "A. S. E. A." and the Swedish Metal Works have created markets in every part of the world for the products of



IN THE SHAFT HOUSE THE ORE IS CARRIED BY MEANS OF MODERN LIFTING-MACHINERY DIRECTLY TO THE RAILWAY CARS

Sweden's richest natural resources—her forests and her ore-bearing hills.

The tourist will find Bergslagen a perfect illustration of all that Central Sweden has to offer of beautiful landscape and fascinating relics of earlier civilization. To be sure, he misses here the stretching fertile plains of Southern Sweden and the lofty mountains of Norrland, but to him who would know Sweden in her intimate mood, the country of Bergslagen presents the richest possibilities. A veritable net of railways facilitates travel from place to place, and a multitude of lakes and rivulets spreads out for those who are fond of boating. The Strömsholm Canal leads from Stockholm through the old mining communities straight into the heart of Dalarne. The traveler passes over numerous lakes joined by canals, like a string of pearls, and sees on the shores many an old mining village, such as Ramnäs, Seglingsberg, Ängelsberg and Fagersta, all honorable old representatives of Swedish mining industry. As he sails into higher country the hills become azure near the horizon, and at idyllic Smedjebacken, the end of the voyage, he is in Dalarne, and within a two hours' train journey of Lake Siljan, famed in song. Should the tourist prefer to travel by foot or bicycle, he will find good roads, with villages and farmsteads not widely separated, and plenty of good accommodations.

Dalarne and Värmland are among Sweden's most popular tourist grounds, yet their mining districts proper are not often visited, though they richly deserve to be. Närke and Västmanland, on the other hand, receive little attention from the tourist, despite their many attractions and easy means of travel. Presumably the average tourist is always looking for the places where thrills are certain, where impressions are immediate and unmistakable. A mighty waterfall, a landscape with high ranges and deep valleys, a lake walled with mountains, a sea shining with rocks and islets—all of these the average tourist gazes upon with enthusiasm, but it requires a more searching sympathy and an eye keenly observant of details to enjoy the more intimate countryside and to understand its significance in the nation's history. Yet such study of a locality brings rich reward, and through such study alone can one get into the right mood for the atmosphere of history and nature poetry which hangs over Bergslagen, whether one sees it clad in the green of summer, or trails some winter day through silent snow-laden woods, to emerge suddenly into a clearing and discover the warm light of a charcoal kiln, wreathed in gray smoke. Dark figures move about the kiln; they are the charcoal burners who tend the fires now as they have done since time immemorial. And this lone kiln, hidden deep in the forest beneath the sparkling sky of a winter night, becomes, as it were, a symbol of the spirit which has permeated Bergslagen since time out of mind and lives there to this very day.

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## Night

By ERIK BLOMBERG

*Now falleth star-dew out of dusky space,  
And night enfoldeth softly with her cloak  
Earth's shoulder.*

*'Tis now that men let fall  
Their heavy robes of sorrow and of care,  
Silently sinking  
To dreamy lethargy,  
Breast laid to breast,  
Heart against heart.*



# The Viking Woman's Farewell

By MARGARET SPERRY

*Gram and I sail out!  
Hear the black waves roar!  
I'm off to sail upon the sea;  
Pull rope, shift sail, draw oar,  
As well as you, my men!  
Laugh not! Jeer not!  
My anger strikes as lightning at the mast.  
You whimpering wives!  
You shivering women-souls!  
When the fight is on  
And salt and blood, and sea and sail  
Are mad-spun whirls,  
I will be there to hiss true spears;  
They'll pierce Norn-fated flesh!  
The sea:  
Beat of sun upon a blood-hot deck;  
And ring of battle, shattering the sky.  
I go to death? I do not die!  
What if this body fall?  
My Gram will carve me in a figure-head  
Wherein I yet may ride  
Forever and forever through the seas!  
Face to wind, eye on wave, breast to storm;  
Flame-eyed, I'll shrivel danger  
That would strike my Gram,  
For he must live!  
And now, farewell!  
You puling women-stay-at-homes!  
My curse shall blast you all  
If you dare pray or weep!  
I need no tears of yours,  
No, none!  
With joy I go and glad  
To greet the stinging surge  
Of gray and golden seas!*



A MOUNTAIN PARK WHERE NATURE IS THE ONLY LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT,  
UNFREQUENTED EXCEPT BY BIG GAME

## Forests for Recreation

*By* JULIUS ANSGAR LARSEN

It is my wish to say a few words to the readers of the Review about the wonderful National Forests of the Pacific Northwest, where it has been my good fortune to be engaged as a forester for the last ten years.

An appreciation of the general economic value of our forests may be gained by considering that we are now as a nation spending \$175,000,000 annually for transportation of forest products, mainly from the West and South, really as a forfeit because we did not have a forest policy when the great forest regions of the eastern states and the Lake states yielded to the axe. Three-fifths of the original forests of the United States have already disappeared; over sixty per cent of the standing timber is west of the Great Plains and one half is within three states of the Pacific coast.

Yet these vast forests of the West have perhaps an even greater value as recreation grounds where the nation may rest and gain strength for the nation's business. Man looks instinctively to the forests for rest and recuperation, physically and spiritually. There is a soothing, sheltering friendliness in the pines which stretch out their century-old arms; there is soft music in the wind as it plays through the evergreen foliage; there is sweet fragrance of moss, fern, and flower which grow

in the light below the high arches. Here we may be boys again or girls once more to our hearts' content and let the world rush on unheeded.

The twenty-two million acres of forest lands of Montana and northern Idaho, and the entire West for that matter, furnish an endless variety of pleasure for the true lover of the woods. Here he may revel in the sight of opalescent lakes set in a frame of deep green against a cloudless summer sky, rumbling waterfalls which have carved their rough gorges for countless ages; open woodlands of yellow pine, deep recesses of cedar, hemlock, and fir, or slopes of spruce, larch, and white pine; alpine forests with their twisted, gnarly crowns exposed to the storms, or alpine meadows spread with a multitude of bright flowers.

It is an interesting fact that man seeks the evergreen woods more than the hardwood forests. No doubt this is because there is a greater variety of scenery and more surprises at each turn of the trail, a deeper and cleaner freshness, a joyous and boisterous tumbling of the busy waters, more sport and more fatigue and sounder repose for the hunter and fisherman, and more beauty in the lingering rays of the setting sun against the long purple, green, and pink slopes and mountain crags than can ever be associated with hardwood forests.

There is surely much to be gained and much to be learned by a wise use of the woods. Thanks to the wisdom of Roosevelt and his advisers, these western National Forests will be managed so as to insure a perpetual supply of timber as well as playgrounds for the people of the United States.



AN EVERGREEN FOREST IN ALL ITS PRIMEVAL GLORY



*From a Painting by Julius Paulsen*  
LORENZ FRÖLICH

## A Frölich Room

*By* THEODOR FAABORG

In ancient Greece, we are told, any man who had rendered his country great service or who had in some other way distinguished himself by virtue—a word and a conception at that time held in deep reverence—was invited to eat at the prytaneum, by which we are undoubtedly to understand that he was honored by his fellow-citizens with a feast.

Lorenz Frölich was, both as artist and as man, one of the noblest figures in the annals of Danish art. In spite of opposition at home and abroad amount-



A CORNER OF THE FRÖLICH ROOM SHOWING Gobelins

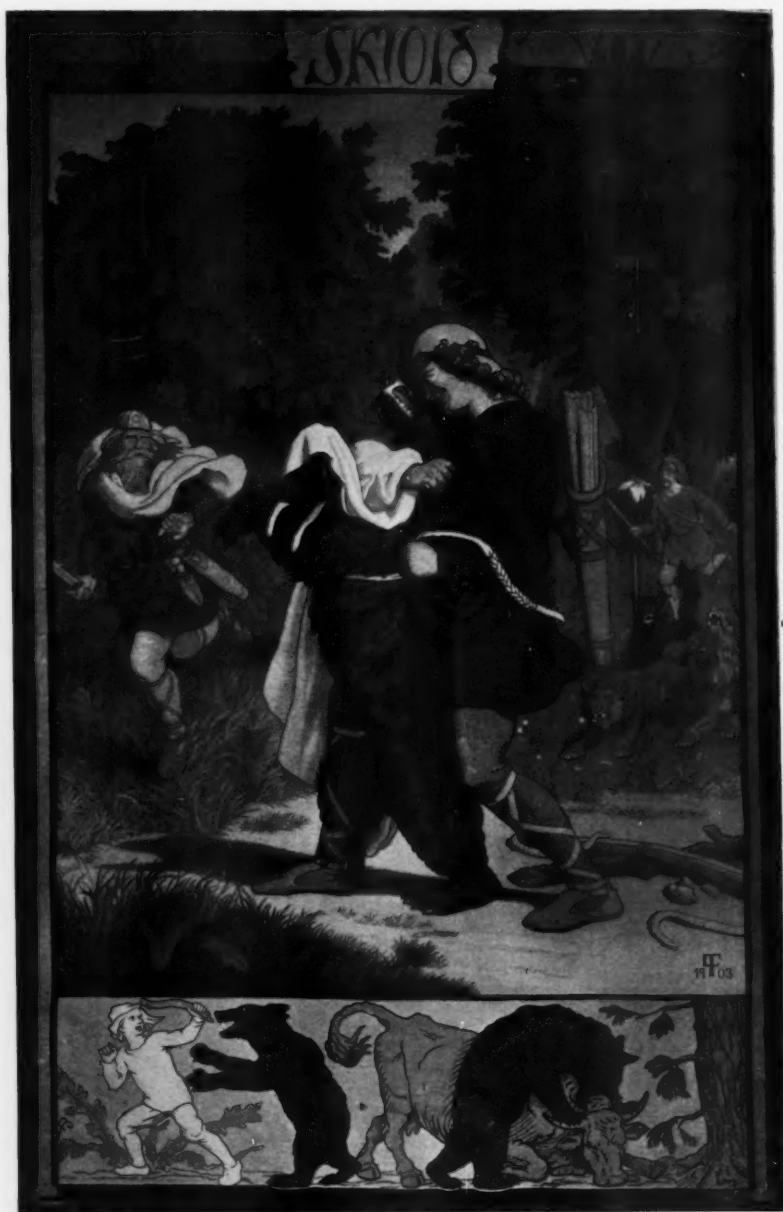
ing to positive neglect and even shocking humiliation, in spite, too, of his doubt of his own powers and of the best way to use them, he attained a higher goal than has been reached by any artist before or since.

The man who created such things as the series of etchings entitled "The Two Church Spires," illustrating in so strangely touching a manner Oehlenschläger's ballad "Asger Ryg's Departure and Return," or the drawings for Fabricius's *History of Denmark* with their naive appeal to high and low, could in truth claim the right to be honored as the Greeks of old honored their best citizens. Only an artist who bore the name of Denmark enshrined in his heart could have done such work, and in fact we find in all Frölich's correspondence and memoranda, recently edited by F. Hendriksen, an undertone of constant longing for his native land. At the same time, the letters addressed to him by his friends, men like Skovgaard, Lundbye, Kyhn, and Svend Grundtvig—the best representatives of their time—always express, either openly or between the lines, the hope that he would return and take root in Denmark. When, after years of sojourn in Germany, Italy, and France, interrupted only by short visits to the homeland, which ever drew and ever disappointed him, Frölich did return to his own country, he was received with open arms by the



GOBELIN FROM FRÖLICH'S DRAWING "KING ROLF AND HIS MEN GOING THROUGH KING ADIL'S FIRE"





GOBELIN FROM FRÖLICH'S DRAWING "KING SKIOLD AND THE BEAR"

artists of the time, many of whom were the sons of his own old friends.

There is not space here even to mention a fraction of the drawings, etchings, paintings, and works of a purely decorative character made by Frölich in the course of his long career as an artist. Born in 1820, he died in 1908, at the age of eighty-eight, with his rich person-

ality, his sympathetic understanding of other artists, his unselfishness, and his pride unimpaired.

By that time public opinion had changed; Frölich's fellow-citizens not only had honored him with feasts, but they set aside a room in the City Hall in Copenhagen to bear his name. In this room the walls have been hung with gobelins woven from designs based on his drawings illustrating Fabricius's *History of Denmark*. They are the pictures which, when we first saw them, made our childish hearts swell with presentiment of all that is great in art, and which whenever we have seen them in later years have enhanced the first impression: "Skjold's Fight with the Bear," "Uffe the Irresolute," "Rolf Krake and His Men, Their Trial by Fire and Heroic Death," "Hjalmar and Angantyr," "Hagbart and Signe," and "Regner and Thora." From the drawings large cartoons have been made by such painters as Niels Skovgaard and Malthe Engelstedt, and with these as an intermediate link, the gobelins have been woven by experts such as Dagmar Olrik and Louise Harboe. In their unique beauty they will tell coming generations what this great artist meant for Denmark.

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## Evening Song

By BERNHARD SEVERIN INGEMANN

*Translated from the Danish by* ROBERT HILLYER

*The huge and silent Night now comes  
With lights of scattered fire,  
Each light a sun to countless homes  
In vaster vales and higher.*

*Into the depths of heaven's sea  
The night her wings immerses,  
While chants the starry psaltery  
From radiant universes.*

*O Night, speed forth thy worlds that sail  
The everlasting river,  
While holy stars and mortals hail  
With praise the great Life-giver.*

# Religious Tendencies in America

By FREDERICK LYNCH

NINTH IN A SERIES OF ARTICLES ON AMERICAN TENDENCIES

To give any idea of the trend of religious thought in America during the last fifty years is like undertaking to write a history of the world in one small volume. One can only make a few observations, and yet this trend has been so marked that one can outline it in a few words and mention a few of the outstanding leaders in the movement.\*

Fifty years ago the country was still largely in the grip of the rigid Calvinistic system of thought which had been fastened upon it by several generations of New England theologians. The Calvinistic theology was marked by its aloofness from life and all human experiences. Its reality was in the thinking mind rather than in the feelings, and it is in the realm of the feelings that man touches reality. It was the consciousness of this that called forth that wonderfully eloquent and epoch-making essay by Emerson, the famous Harvard Divinity School Address. It is in this lecture that the essayist instances his listening to the old school preacher. All nature, the people about him, his own soul, were real—the preacher and the sermon were unreal and far away. Not a line did the preacher draw out of his own experience or life or real history. "The true preacher can be known by this, that he deals out to the people his life,—life passed through the fire of thought. But of the bad preacher it could not be told from his sermon, what age of the world he fell in; whether he had a father or a child; whether he was a freeholder or a pauper; whether he was a citizen or a countryman; or any other fact of his biography."

It was Horace Bushnell, of Hartford, Connecticut, and of Yale University, who did more to introduce the note of naturalness and humanity into our religious thought than any other man, although the writings of Coleridge, and later of Maurice and Robertson of England, were being widely read in America. From Bushnell there proceeded in quick succession volume after volume emphasizing the naturalness and reality of the Christian faith. It is hard for us, after the lapse of years, to realize the storm created by the unheralded appearance of *Christian Nurture* into a Calvinistic America. It was as revolutionary a book in religion as was Karl Marx's book in the economic and political world, or Darwin's *Origin of Species* in the world of science. The theology of the day had no place for the child. All men were outside the realm of the spirit until by some miraculous act on God's part they were transferred into it. As Bushnell said in the opening pages of

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\*If anyone wishes to pursue the subject further there is a most interesting volume recently published, *Progressive Religious Thought in America*, by Professor John Wright Buckhan of the Pacific School of Religion.

the book: "Our very theory of religion is that men are to grow up in evil and be dragged into the church of God by conquest." Against this theory he protested, insisting that the child should grow up as much a part of the spiritual world as of the natural world, and be taught that God, his heavenly Father, was just as real, intimate, and close to him as were his parents. Perhaps the most revolutionary utterance in the New England theology is this sentence from *Christian Nurture*: "That the child is to grow up a Christian, and never know himself as being otherwise." This was the thesis laid down at the beginning of the discussion.

Under the influence of Bushnell and the disciples who soon flocked to his views, the transformation in thought begun by this epoch-making book went on. Religious thought was gradually liberated from the bondage of formalism, inflexibility, and remoteness, and religion began to assume a more natural, experiential form. The barrenness of the old systems yielded to the warm, rich, human note of the gospels. The rationalism of the older forms was replaced by a theology in which the immediate realization of God in the human heart brought reality into faith. As Professor Buckhan has so truly said: "This was a prophetic emancipation. It came with abundant refreshment and promise of new life, like the music of raindrops after a drought, and was followed by verdure, blossom, and fruitage as of a new and affluent season of the soul."

Along two other lines Bushnell and his followers exercised a determining power. They saw that the older doctrines of the atonement were forensic, developed purely in the realm of belief, that the death of Christ was treated as an event isolated from human experience. They insisted that it was an instance of an eternal and universal law to which every life bore witness and in which every one who suffered for others had part. Innocence must always bear the sins of the sinful; the strong must always give life for the weak. Furthermore the death of Christ was a moral influence to change the nature of man rather than an act transacted to change the temper of God—all making for the naturalness of religion, bringing it down out of the world of metaphysics and rationalism into the every-day precincts of love, impulses, struggles, life as a whole.

It is easy to see how all this new approach to religion was tending to break down the sharply drawn distinction between nature and the supernatural. In our time the distinction has largely passed away. There are no two Kingdoms, the natural and the supernatural, for all the universe is a manifestation of God. God is immanent. He is not outside His world, but in it, and shines through it as the soul shines through the body. Bushnell saw this afar off as it were, and began the movement by insisting that if there were two Kingdoms, natural and supernatural, man was on the side of the supernatural, because



he shared the creative and determining power of God. Man, because he was spirit, child of God, could change nature. Not only were we workers together with God but we were creators together with Him. Man was made only a little lower than the Gods, to quote the Psalmist. It was left for two of the most eminent of Bushnell's disciples, Theodore T. Munger and James M. Whiton to develop this idea. It dominates all of Dr. Munger's writings, especially his famous essay *The New Theology* and was elaborated in Dr. James M. Whiton's famous essay *Nature is Spirit*. Henry Ward Beecher, from the pulpit of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, for many years spoke to the whole nation, and his great message was the immanence of God in nature and in man. He made the relationship between God and His children as near, intimate, and tender as that between a mother and her child.

The second marked tendency in religious thought in America during the last fifty years has been the rising consciousness that revelation has been a growing thing. The fact of development was as true of the spiritual universe as of the natural. Emerson had shown how the consciousness of God was ever a widening and deepening sense. Dr. Newman Smyth in *Old Faiths in New Light*, another epoch-making book, showed how the Bible was a progressive revelation. Washington Gladden emphasized this same fact in a series of remarkable books on the Scriptures. The Andover Divinity School professors, under constant torment of heresy trials, continued the work and applied the theory of development to theology. Dr. Lyman Abbott in two books on theology and revelation emphasized the progressive revelation of God in human experience, as Dr. A. V. G. Allen had outlined it in history. To-day the fact is widely affirmed that revelation is a continuous process and that God speaks new truth to every generation. The dominant note of Phillips Brook's great human message was that man is the child of God and that God speaks to the listening soul to-day as he spoke of old, and that man is capable of divinity in all ages if only he will open his soul to the incoming of the glory of God.

Perhaps the most marked trend in recent years has been in the direction of the social gospel. The older gospel was purely individualistic. It is very seldom that one finds in the sermons of the first half of the last century that the institutions of men are as much the object of redemption as the individual himself. During the last half century the change in this direction has been very marked. It is hard to comprehend how new the words of Dr. Josiah Strong, Dr. Washington Gladden, and other prophets of the new order were when they maintained that the social, political, industrial, and international orders must be redeemed and brought under the laws of the gospel. To-day a thousand preachers are making this their chief gospel. Indeed there has been danger that the relations of the individual soul to God might be neglected in the new enthusiasm for humanity as a whole, in the new



application of the gospel to the groups in which men find themselves. But there need be no conflict in the two messages, as the wiser leaders have always seen. The result of this emphasis of the social gospel has been a re-examination of all our human relationships. The relation of employer to employee, the influence of environment upon character, the protection of the weak and the children of the world, the abolition of poverty, the rights of man to healthy homes and cities, the relationships of nations to each other, have all come to be viewed in new light. The Christianizing of industry, politics, business, international relationships and all phases of civilization has become the loudest word in our pulpits. In this movement the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, comprising most of the great Protestant communions of the nation, has played a great part. A glance at the names of its various commissions is very significant: The Commission on Social Service; The Commission on International Justice and Goodwill; The Commission on Relations with the Orient; The Commission on Temperance; The Commission on Religious Education; The Commission on the Home, and so on. The encyclicals of the various communions deal largely with the Christianizing of the social order. The great Inter-Church World Movement placed emphasis upon this phase of religion. For example, the piece of work which attracted most attention was its survey of the steel mills. Indeed the great message of the church today is that every department of human life must be brought under the laws of the Kingdom of God, and service is preached as the expression of faith as much as worship in the temple or personal communion with God.

In closing this survey of religious tendencies in America attention should be called to the growing interest in Christian Unity. During the last twenty-five years several organizations have come into being for promoting organic unity of the Churches. Several of the large denominations have appointed Commissions on Christian Unity. Many conferences on unity have been held. There is a large and constantly increasing literature upon the subject. Some denominations are now considering the problem of union, such as the two great branches of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North and South, while in the Lutheran bodies union of three great branches was recently accomplished, and also union has come between the branches of the Baptist groups. The recent great world conference on Faith and Order held at Geneva was largely initiated by the American churches.

## Current Events

### U. S. A.

¶ Among the several outstanding events enlivening Washington during recent weeks the National Agricultural Conference, called by President Harding, together with the Farm Bloc in Congress, aroused public interest to a special degree and gave the opposing political parties opportunities to exploit their particular programmes, with the Fordney Tariff bill the central point for commendation or attack.

¶ The claim of the farmers is that they pay half of the tariff revenues of the country by their purchases of manufactured articles, while they get no protection on their own products.

¶ Those who have at heart the best interests of the motion-picture industry are hopeful that with Will Hays giving up the Post Office portfolio to accept the leadership of the producers' and distributors' association, Mr. Hays's acknowledged political sagacity will result in improving the standard of the film play. Mr. Hays's contract is for three years at an annual salary of \$150,000.

¶ The Conference for the Limitation of Armaments settled down to the adjustment of outstanding issues with China still occupying the foreground and a gradual rapprochement visible between the Chinese and Japanese delegates.

¶ In a thoroughgoing analysis of the present state of unemployment in America the National Industrial Conference Board makes a careful distinction between those who are capable, but unwilling to perform work, those who are physically and mentally disabled but willing to work, and those who cannot find work because of industrial maladjustments within the plant or industry or because of general economic conditions at home and abroad.

¶ Generally admitted to be the inventor of the internal explosion engine that made possible the gasoline propelled vehicle, George Baldwin Selden died at his home in Rochester, N. Y., aged seventy-seven. Mr. Selden's first gasoline driven engine was made in 1878 and has been a conspicuous feature of leading automobile shows ever since.

¶ The Woodrow Wilson Foundation campaign has been progressing apace. Throughout the entire country interest has been aroused in the plan to honor the ex-President in a way that shall keep his ideals before the nation. Hamilton Holt, the executive director of the campaign, has been indefatigable in acquainting people everywhere with the fact that small contributions to the fund are as welcome as large ones.

¶ Samuel Untermyer, in an address on "Government Responsibility for the Housing Crisis," outlined a plan for the construction of 1,500 five-story tenements, to accommodate 45,000 people, at a cost of \$100,000,000. Building interests throughout New York city and suburbs are showing more than ordinary interest in this proposition which promises to relieve the most urgent need.

## Denmark

¶ Denmark crossed the threshold to the New Year with 70,000 unemployed, with 86 ships aggregating 241,000 dead weight tons and constituting about 40 percent of the merchant marine lying idle, and with depression in most of the trades and industries. The average decrease in the prices of commodities was 50 percent. Finished agricultural products, most of which are exported, fell so rapidly in price during the last few months that the average decrease for the whole year may be computed as 50 percent. The output of agricultural products has, however, been twice as great as last year, and it is hoped therefore that the producers may be able to hold their own until their expenses go down to a normal relation with their profits. ¶ Up to this time all unemployed in Denmark have received an allowance of between 30 and 40 kroner weekly. In order to relieve the public budget in some measure and to make arrangements more satisfactory to the recipients of this subsidy, the Rigsdag has recently passed without a dissenting vote a new unemployment law which provides for so-called relief work giving employment to those in need of it. The most significant feature of this law is that it fixes the wages for such employment at a little more than the subsidy hitherto given those out of work but a little less than the regular wages for corresponding work in free private business. ¶ In addition to the discussion of this law, the Rigsdag has given attention to the proposed new tax law, has determined upon the loan in America, and has enlivened dull routine with a brisk little cabinet storm directed against the minister of foreign affairs, Harald Scavenius. The occasion was a meeting in Stockholm of representatives of Danish industries and the Danish foreign department with a commission of the Soviet government for the purpose of discussing a Danish-Russian trade agreement. This conference was suddenly broken off by the action of the foreign minister on the grounds that the political concessions demanded by Soviet Russia were too great in comparison with any advantages that Danish trade and industry might reap from the agreement offered. ¶ The affair was brought up in the Folkething by the Socialists, who proposed a vote of lack of confidence in the foreign minister, expecting that all the Radicals and at least six of the Conservatives would act with them, thus insuring a majority of the house. When it came to the point, however, the Socialists were left alone, the Left (the Liberals) standing with the minister, while the Conservatives and Radicals refrained from voting. Some of the Conservatives allowed it to be understood that this action was not to be construed as a positive expression of confidence in Scavenius, and it is possible that the affair may result in making his relation with this group still cooler than it was. ¶ The building trades and tobacco industry have suffered most from unemployment.

## Norway

¶ The assembling of the new Storting on January 11 evoked more than ordinary interest on account of the tangled political situation, no party having a majority. Several of the old leaders have retired, among them the "Grand Old Man" of the Left party, Gunnar Knudsen, and most of the groups had to elect new chairmen. G. Tveiten, former president of the Storting, will temporarily act as chairman of the Left. Johan Mellbye, former minister of agriculture, has been elected chairman of the new Agrarian party. Former Premier Otto B. Halvorsen has again become leader of the Right, while the Liberal veteran W. Konow has accepted the leadership of the so-called Liberal Left, a party which is, in fact, more closely allied with the Right (the Conservative) party than with the Left (the Radical) party. The leader of the regular Socialists will be J. Gjöstein, while the Communists will be led by O. Scheffo. ¶ The government proposes to introduce a bill in the Storting which will involve the waiving of Norway's claim of one and a half million kroner for fish sold to Austria. The Bank of Norway has decided not to participate in the proposed international loan to Austria. ¶ Norway House, a centre of Norwegian life in London, was formally opened by King Haakon on December 29 in the presence of a distinguished company, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, president of the Board of Trade, representing the British government. The building is situated in Cockspur Street near Trafalgar Square. On the ground floor the Norwegian State Railways have a handsome office. The second floor gives accommodation to the chancellery of the Norwegian Legation. The office of the Norwegian Chamber of Commerce occupies the fourth floor. A permanent exhibition of Norwegian products will be arranged in the building. ¶ The Norwegian minister in London, Mr. Benjamin Vogt, has been appointed as the Norwegian member of the Arbitration Court which is to consider the claims of Christiania shipowners to compensation for the steamers requisitioned by the American Shipping Board during the war. Mr. Vogt is one of the oldest members of the Norwegian diplomatic service. He was Norway's minister to Stockholm after the dissolution of the union between Norway and Sweden. Since 1910 he has been minister to England. ¶ Dr. Fridtjof Nansen has returned to Norway after his investigation of the Russian famine, and two days after Christmas issued an urgent appeal for contributions. Although the collection for Russian relief had been going on for a long time and was nearing conclusion, Dr. Nansen's appeal brought in 70,000 kroner in the course of a few days. Dr. Nansen has personally guaranteed that the money will be used for the purpose for which it is intended. ¶ Since the conclusion of the Norwegian-Russian Trade agreement Norway has exported to Russia fish to the value of four million kroner.



## Sweden

¶ The Riksdag which opened with the usual ceremonies on January 11 may in several respects be called a turning-point in Swedish domestic policies. Women for the first time entered the political field as members of the nation's legislative assembly. The financial depression under which the country labors will demand of this Riksdag the utmost economy in the matter of appropriations, and it has already been dubbed the "thrift Riksdag." Nevertheless, although the budget presented by the government is marked by an earnest desire to retrench, the figures with which it concludes are of alarming proportions. ¶ It is difficult to make direct comparisons with previous years, inasmuch as the system of book-keeping this year is changed so as to make the fiscal year run from July 1 to June 30 instead of through the calendar year, and in order to avoid estimating for over a year ahead, which in the rapidly changing conditions of modern finance would be impracticable, the budget deals only with the first six months of 1923 instead of as usual with the full year. ¶ In spite of this, it calls for an expenditure of no less than 673,000,000 kronor, including, however, the supplementary appropriations for the last half year of 1922 amounting to nearly 300,000,000 kronor, of which 50,000,000 kronor is for winding up the affairs of the Fuel Commission and 85,000,000 kronor for the relief of unemployment. ¶ In order to provide means to meet these expenses, the minister of finance proposes, besides the usual sources of revenue, an increased tax on alcohol and tobacco. In the King's speech at the opening of the Riksdag, which is usually regarded both as a report of the government's work since the last meeting and an outline of its programme for the coming session, there were references to proposed new laws and to the gloomy situation in regard to foreign relations, but the press has noted the absence of tangible suggestions as to how the government means to stabilize the economic situation, or cope with the foreign exchange difficulties, or improve the condition of the domestic industries. ¶ According to estimates now made available, the harvest of last year amounted to approximately 3,000,000 ton, that is about 300,000 ton more than the previous year. The grain and root crops were especially excellent, while the hay crop was not so good as in 1920. ¶ The old residence of the foreign minister in Stockholm has in recent years often been empty, because the minister of foreign affairs has preferred to remain in his own home instead of moving into the house provided for him by the State. At the request of the King, the fine old building has now been renovated and furnished, in part with precious old furniture and works of art that have been preserved in the various collections of the State, and it will in future be a dignified background for the official entertainments of the minister. Premier Branting has already taken up residence there.



## Books

**DITTE, DAUGHTER OF MAN.** By Martin Anderson Nexö. Translated from the Danish by A. G. Chater and Richard Thirsk. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

An American writer, reviewing Martin Anderson Nexö's novel, *Ditte, Girl Alive*, remarked that, although Nexö ranked as a realist, there was in *Ditte* a certain "fairytale atmosphere." In no smallest degree is this true of the second volume in the series chronicling the life story of Ditte—*Ditte, Daughter of Man*.

A realism, stern, relentless, at times vindictive, characterizes this stark and bitter story. The admirable translations offered to the English-speaking public of the masterpieces of contemporary Scandinavian literature are, of course, intended to open that literature to English readers, and these stories, in their English dress, must inevitably be judged from the English standpoint; however widely read, however cosmopolitan the English reader may be, he cannot approach a foreign book quite from the standpoint of the reader in whose tongue, be it Danish, Norse, Spanish, or Russian, it was originally written.

Strong, vivid, keenly observant, even, in a sense, sympathetic, as is Mr. Nexö's delineation of Ditte, it will seem to many English readers that this celebrated Danish author lacks imagination; and that seems to us who take this point of view the vulnerable spot in all the more inexorable realists. Not only do such authors show a lack of imagination in themselves, they pre-suppose a lack of imagination in their readers. To make an abrupt comparison,—Charles Dickens, a mighty genius, writes in *Little Dorrit* of some old men living in a workhouse that each one of these old men smelled of all the others. Now this phrase contains all that is needed to make any reader with any imagination realize those old men through every sense, and we may be sure that Dickens knew exactly why all these old men shared that unpleasant peculiarity. He says just enough; but Mr. Nexö and other writers of his school will give pages to descanting, in nauseous detail, on the various repelling physical reasons for such a state of affairs. This is not good art, for it is unessential.

In *Ditte, Daughter of Man*, the development of Ditte to womanhood is shown, with

its rapid outcome in the cruel experience which makes her the mother of the little unwelcome child. Then follows her sordid existence as a tireless drudge in many households. The scenes at the baby farm are the finest thing in this novel; they strike the note of truth, and they are managed with skill and brilliancy.

A book like this must be immensely difficult to translate, and great credit is due Messrs. Chater and Thirsk for their success in rendering into nervous and forceful English a work so essentially alien to the English literary convention.

ELIZABETH N. CASE.

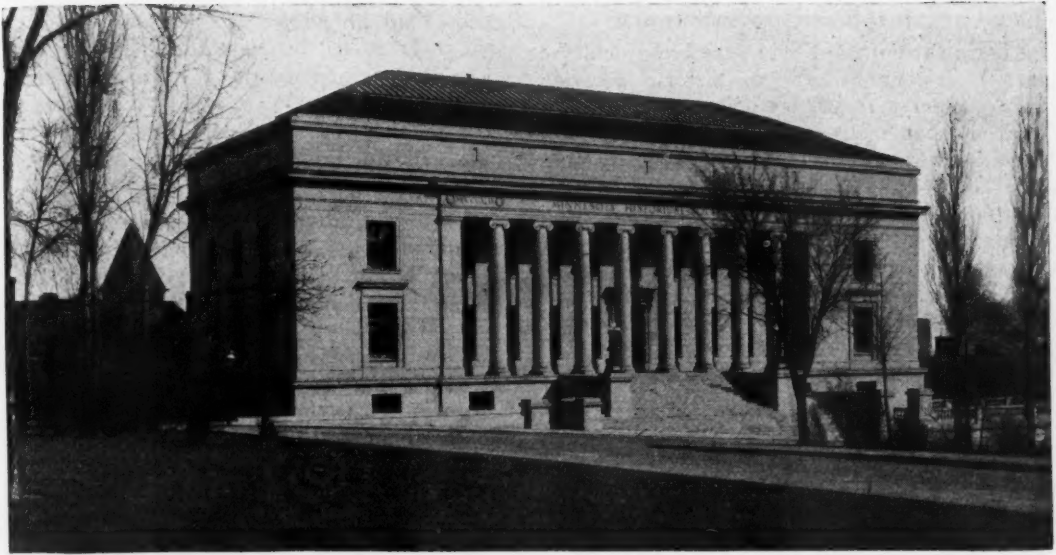
## Brief Notes

### CONSERVING HISTORICAL MATERIAL

An early systematic and thorough search for historical material relating to the Scandinavians in the United States and the establishment of a centrally located and well equipped library for taking proper care of this material is something greatly desired by all who are genuinely interested in securing a correct appraisal of the contribution of the Northern races to American life. Unfortunately much valuable material in this field has already been lost; for the pioneers, whose deeds form the most important subject matter of the history of the Scandinavians in America, had, except in rare instances, no conception of the historical value of their letters, diaries, books, or other records. Unless organized and persistent efforts are carried on in the near future for taking care of what remains, much more valuable material will be lost. Scattered about the country in numerous Scandinavian denominational colleges and academies, church vaults, pastors' studies, newspaper offices, or private collections, this material is subject to serious losses by fire and other causes, not the least among these being indifference and ignorance of its worth. Moreover, the material is of limited value as long as it is kept in a number of widely separated places and thus for the most part inaccessible to the investigator. Under these conditions it is, besides, practically impossible to make any reasonably comprehensive catalogue or published list of material in this field.

### THE COLLECTION OF THE SWEDISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

It is very gratifying to know that the Minnesota Historical Society, with headquarters in St. Paul, has in recent years inaugurated a policy which greatly facilitates the



THE MINNESOTA HISTORICAL LIBRARY WHERE THE COLLECTION OF THE SWEDISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY IS HOUSED

work for the establishment of a large library of Scandinavian-American historical material. During the past six years this Society has from time to time acquired valuable collections in this field, including the O. N. Nelson library of approximately two thousand items. But by far the most important step toward the realization of its plans for a strong central library of Scandinavian-American history was taken when some months ago an agreement was effected by the Minnesota Historical Society and the Swedish Historical Society of America, whereby the former becomes the permanent custodian of the library of the latter organization. By virtue of this agreement the valuable Swedish collection, consisting of approximately six thousand items and gathered during the Society's fifteen years of existence, has been placed in the magnificent new Minnesota Historical Society building in St. Paul, and the work of cataloguing is now going on. The Swedish Historical Society plans to push still more energetically than in the past its search for all kinds of documentary evidence in the field of Swedish-American history. Present plans also contemplate a resumption of the publication of the Year Book of the Society, which, on account of war conditions, has not appeared for several years.

#### PUBLIC MEETINGS

To further stimulate interest in Swedish-

American history, public meetings will be held under the auspices of the Swedish Historical Society either at the Twin Cities or in other old Swedish communities, at which programmes of an historical character will be given. An auspicious beginning was made at a well-attended public session of the Society held in the Minnesota Historical Library in the latter part of November. Splendid addresses in the field of Swedish-American history were made by Judge Andrew Holt, associate justice of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, and Dr. George M. Stephenson of the history department of the University of Minnesota. Both speakers are descendants of early Swedish immigrants in Minnesota and Illinois respectively, and they have retained a deep interest in the Swedish language and in the culture of their people in this country.

The officers of the Swedish Historical Society are Professor A. A. Stomberg, president; Senator J. A. Jackson, vice-president; the Honorable C. J. Svendsen, treasurer; the Honorable A. G. Johnson, recording secretary; Alfred Söderström, corresponding secretary. The man who has initiated the policy of making the Minnesota Historical Library a center for Scandinavian-American material is Dr. Solon J. Buck, superintendent of the library.

## FRENCH AND GERMAN IN STOCKHOLM

The award of the Nobel prizes in Stockholm last December became an historic occasion in a special manner, because a German and a Frenchman met on a neutral platform and together were guests of honor at the banquet that followed. Baron Gerard De Geer paid a tribute to Professor Walther Nernst, who received the 1920 prize for chemistry, laying stress on his researches in the field of thermochemical science. Professor Nernst received the prize from the King.

The poet Erik Axel Karlfeldt, secretary of the Swedish Academy, then spoke for Anatole France, recipient of the prize for literature, and reminded the Swedes of how much they were indebted to the classical culture that has come to them through France. He emphasized what Anatole France had done to combat the chauvinism and brutality of the day by reminding the nations that they needed one another. The King then handed the prize to Anatole France. The latter, at the banquet at Grand Hotel, paid a tribute to Hjalmar Branting and expressed his satisfaction that the Peace Prize was divided between a Swede and a Norwegian, thus indicating that these two peoples were striving to reach Nobel's ideal of peace between nations.

## A NETHERLANDS-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

The idea of international foundations is growing in favor as the need for sympathy and fellow-feeling between nations is making itself felt. We notice, for instance, that Edward Bok heads a Netherlands-America Foundation established "to promote mutual understanding and deepen friendship between the Netherlands and the United States." The new organization made its first public appearance with a dinner at the hotel Astor in New York in honor of Dr. H. A. Van Karnebeek, president of the League of Nations.

## A PROPOSED AMERICAN-IRISH FOUNDATION

An American-Irish Foundation, patterned after the American-Scandinavian Foundation, is proposed by Francis Hackett, author of *Ireland, a Study in Nationalism*. Mr. Hackett, writing in the *World*, suggests that such a foundation could distribute scholarships for study in America, Denmark, and possibly Italy. In the Danish folk high schools he sees precisely that combination of intellectual and spiritual culture with practical knowledge of farming which Ireland

needs, and he advises that Irish youths be sent to Denmark to study the Danish system of education and adapt it to Irish requirements.

## IBSEN ON THE CHRISTIANIA STAGE

The REVIEW representative who spent the winter in Christiania last year was sore disappointed because the National Theatre in the whole course of the season did not produce a single Ibsen play. This year the management is retrieving the omission by presenting early in the season *The Pretenders*, under the instruction of Fru Alma Fahlström. Many European critics think this "tragedy of doubt" the most finished drama Ibsen ever wrote. Moreover, it has magnificent acting qualities, and in particular the characters of Skule Bårdsøn and Bishop Nicholas, interpreted this time by Egil Eide and Johan Fahlström respectively, call for the finest efforts of the actors. So far as we know, *The Pretenders* has not been played here except by amateurs.

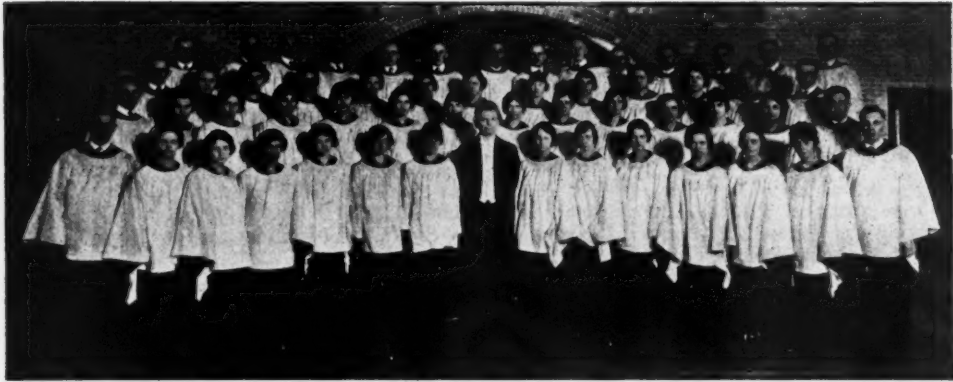
## TWO ART EXHIBITIONS

Among the many New York midwinter exhibits of interest we noted two by artists of Swedish descent. Charlton Lawrence Edholm showed some sixty canvases at the Civics Club. They were his first individual show here, and consisted chiefly of landscape and weather pictures in and around New York City. Small as to size, soft in color, they reflect an artist personality of poetic temperament and much charm. Henning Rydén's paintings at the Babcock Galleries are, with the exception of three landscapes done at New Hope last summer, portraits, brilliant in color and execution. Those of children, and there are several, are particularly successful.

## A NEWSPAPER JUBILEE

*Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter* of Chicago celebrated its fiftieth birthday on December twenty-sixth and commemorated the occasion by issuing a special edition of thirty-six pages. Besides a comprehensive history of the paper and its makers, there are many long articles on eminent Swedes and their achievements, making this issue worthy of preservation as an important addition to the collection of literature on Swedish contributions to American progress. Congratulatory messages and letters from President Harding, Premier Branting, Archbishop Söderblom, Prince Carl, and a great many others were also published.





THE ST. OLAF CHOIR FROM NORTHFIELD

## RECEPTION TO CHRISTIAN SINDING

The great Norwegian composer, Christian Sinding, last autumn entered upon his duties as professor at the Eastman Conservatory of Music in Rochester. In the Christmas holidays Professor Sinding with Mrs. Sinding visited New York, where they were guests of honor at a reception given by Dr. and Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach at their home, 170 East 64th Street. In the course of the evening, Dr. Leach announced that an ode had been written to Professor Sinding by a poet who wished to be anonymous and that it had been set to music by Mr. Ole Windingstad. The ode was sung by Mr. Erik Bye with Mr. Windingstad at the piano, and the poet was revealed as Mr. Albert Van Sand. Professor Sinding thanked the three artists in a few gracious words. The hospitality of Dr. and Mrs. Leach gave an opportunity for a large number of friends of music and friends of Norway to come in personal contact with the distinguished composer whom all know through his works.

## THE ST. OLAF CHOIR

Accustomed as we are to feeling that nothing short of edged tools will cut through the preoccupation of New York with its own amusements, the mere fact that a student choir from a Norwegian Minnesota college, with a programme of chorales, could fill the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Sunday and the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday is in itself noteworthy. One critic said that it was "Main Street come to Broadway," but one of our friends put it differently; he said it "gave the lie to *Main Street*." The existence of such a choir is in itself evidence of the fresh upwelling forces, both spiritual

and artistic, in the most American of all communities—the Middle West settled by Scandinavians.

Technically, in the modulation of its voices and in its perfect response to the leadership of the director, Mr. F. Melius Christiansen, the choir is almost perfect. In the choice of music the director is necessarily limited by the purpose of the choir, which is to show the possibilities of the Lutheran chorales. In turning his back upon the more sophisticated music of the great masters, he sometimes falls into the temptation of sophisticating the chorales by arrangements which rob them of something of their tender simplicity or their mighty breadth and sweep. That the choir under his leadership is abundantly capable of giving the hymns in all their jubilant force we heard in "Praise to the Lord" by Peter Söhren. Its sweetness of tone and delicacy of execution were evident in the charming little fourteenth century chime song "In dulci jubilo."

## ANNIVERSARY OF A DANISH INDUSTRY

The American branch of F. L. Smidth and Company of Valby, Denmark, manufacturers of machinery that is used in making cement, celebrated its fortieth anniversary at a dinner at the Plaza Hotel, New York, on the evening of January second; dinners being held on the same evening in Copenhagen and other cities where the company has branches. Among the speakers was Dr. Henry Goddard Leach, former secretary of the American Scandinavian Foundation. He paid a tribute to Alexander Foss, to whose engineering skill and ability to organize business upon a large scale the remarkable development of this industry is largely due.

# The American-Scandinavian Foundation

*For better intellectual relations between the American and Scandinavian peoples, by means of an exchange of students, publications, and a Bureau of Information—*

**Officers:** President, Hamilton Holt; Vice Presidents, John G. Bergquist, John A. Gade and C. S. Peterson; Treasurer, H. Esk. Möller; Secretary, James Creese; Counsel, Henry E. Almborg; Auditors, David Elder & Co.

**Government Advisory Committees:** Danish—A. P. Weis, Chief of the Department of the Ministry of Education, Chairman; Norwegian—K. J. Hougen, Chief of the Department of Church and Education, Chairman. The Swedish Government is represented in the Swedish American Foundation (below).

**Co-operating Bodies:** Sweden—Sverige-Amerika Stiftelsen, Malmstorgsgatan 5, Stockholm, Svante Arrhenius, President; E. E. Ekstrand, Secretary; Denmark—Danmarks Amerikanske Selskab, 18 Vestre Boulevard, H. P. Prior, President; N. L. Feilberg, Secretary; Norway—Norge-Amerika Fondet, L. Strandgade 1, Christiania, K. J. Hougen, Chairman.

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## PROFESSOR COLLIN'S LECTURES

As a part of its general educational programme, the Foundation plans from time to time to invite professors in Scandinavian universities to deliver lectures before academic and general audiences in America. A few such lectures were arranged for the Swedish geologist, Baron De Geer, in 1920; but the first formal series of these lectures will be those of Professor Christian Collin who has accepted the Foundation's invitation to visit American colleges during the months of April and May. Dr. Collin, who occupies the chair of European Literature at the University of Christiania, is the author of numerous books on Norwegian and English literature, among them a definitive biography of Björnson. In America he will lecture on "Björnson and Ibsen, and the Renaissance of Norwegian Literature" and on such philosophic subjects as "The Function of Genius." Among the American colleges which have invited him to lecture are Amherst, Cornell, Columbia, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and Yale.

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## DR. PORSILD FROM GREENLAND

Dr. Morten P. Porsild, founder and director of the Danish Arctic Station at Disko, Greenland, notified the Foundation that he expected to come to America in February, to form scientific alliances with American naturalists and ethnologists. A series of lectures based on his studies of Greenland's plant life and his own excavations at an old Eskimo settlement in Greenland, were consequently arranged by the Foundation. He was invited to lecture before the American Geographical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, at the Brooklyn Botanic Gardens, and other institutions. As a mem-

ber of the government committee on reform in Greenland, Dr. Porsild is familiar with Greenland's social and political problems.

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## THE NEW YORK CHAPTER

At the annual meeting of the New York Chapter in the Oak Room of the Hotel Martinique on January 16, the following were elected officers for 1922: Dr. Henry Goddard Leach, President; Mr. Albert Van Sand, Secretary; Baroness Alma Dahlerup, Chairman of the Social Committee; Mrs. Gudrun Löehen Drewsen, Vice-Chairman, and Mr. Harald Rambusch, Treasurer. Reports of the Social and Students' Welfare Committee were read, and a special committee on Ways and Means, Mr. Hans Poulsen, Chairman, was appointed to consider revisions of the Constitution and the question of dues.

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## THE SANDZÉN EXHIBITION

Members of the New York Chapter and several hundred guests were invited to the private view of the Birger Sandzén Exhibition at the Babcock Galleries on the afternoon of January 30. From four o'clock until six, the constant stream of visitors filled the broad stairway that leads to the exhibition rooms where a special committee of ladies of the Chapter were in charge, serving tea in the rear gallery. Representatives of the press and art critics had seen the pictures on the morning of the first day of the exhibition, which was open to the public for two weeks—until February 11. A sixteen page catalogue had been prepared by Dr. Christian Brinton, with a foreword and numerous illustrations of lithographs and wood-cuts, as well as paintings in oil and water-color. Copies can be obtained at the Foundation office.



From New York the Exhibition was sent to Jamestown to be shown there under the auspices of the local Chapter. A circuit of several months has been arranged for the Sandzén paintings by Director William H. Fox of the Brooklyn Museum. The final exhibition of the circuit will probably be in Minneapolis in the fall of 1922.

#### BRANDES'S EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY

In celebration of the eightieth birthday of Georg Brandes, the New York Chapter gave a supper and dance at the Hotel Plaza on the evening of February 4. Miss Margaret Wycherly, who introduced *Eyvind of the Hills* at the Greenwich Village Theatre last year, read an ode to Dr. Brandes by Albert van Sand; and brief addresses on "Brandes the Internationalist" and "Brandes the Critic" were delivered by Professor Robert Herndon Fife of Columbia and Professor Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana of Harvard.

#### CALIFORNIA CHAPTER

At the annual meeting of the Trustees, a petition for a Charter of the California Chapter to which eighty-five signatures were attached, was considered and a resolution granting the Charter was passed unanimously. The petition was received at the office of the Foundation on the day of the annual meeting of the New York Chapter and negotiations for an *entente cordiale* between the chapters farthest east and farthest west were immediately initiated. The two anchor-posts for the Foundation's chain of Chapters have now been placed!

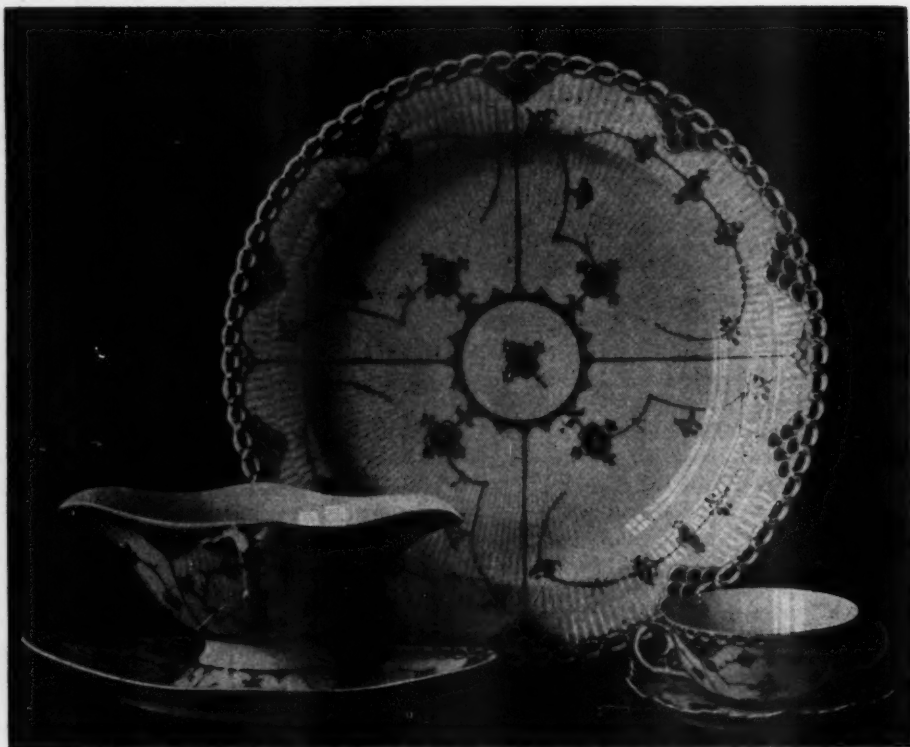
#### THE STUDENTS' TOUR

Readers of the REVIEW who plan to participate in the Students' Tour to the Scandinavian countries should apply immediately to the director, Mr. Irwin Smith, 30 East 42nd Street, New York, for a chart of staterooms. It must be remembered that the members of the group going to Denmark, Norway, and Sweden will have to compete for reservations with members of three other tours. The Cunard liner *Saxonia* has been reserved for the International Students' Tours.

Lectures on board ship and also in Copenhagen, Christiania, and Stockholm will be arranged by Professor A. B. Benson, of Yale University, who will accompany the group. Among the lectures already planned is one on the Oseberg Ship by Professor Brögger, whose article on this subject appeared in a recent number of the REVIEW.

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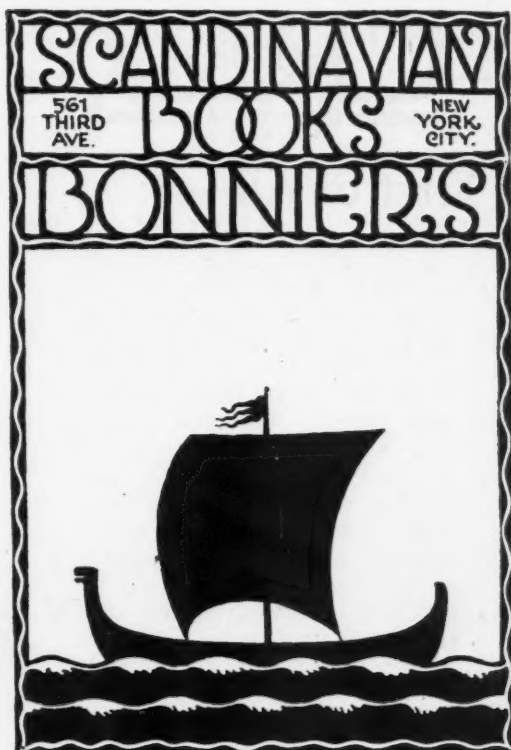
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## TRADE NOTES

### NORSK HYDRO-ELEKTRISK ANNUAL REPORT

While the annual report of the Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk Kveilstofaktieselskap showed a deficit of 1,308,426 kroner for the past year, the board of directors decided to pay a dividend of 15 per cent out of the reserve fund. The annual meeting was held at Notodden, Consul-General H. Olsen presiding. Director-General Harald Bjerke, in presenting the report, explained that while the business had been comparatively good, and the A. S. Rjukanfoss had to its credit net profits amounting to 20,000,000 kroner, almost the entire sum had been paid out in taxes. During the past four years the State and municipality had received 31 per cent of the income; wages and salaries took up another 55 per cent, while stockholders had received only 14 per cent, an amount, according to the Director-General, not in correspondence with the large capital invested.

With regard to the decision of the arbitration committee, establishing a daily wage scale of between 12 and 14 kroner, the Director-General declared that no economic improvement could be expected until this figure was reduced, even before a greater decline in the cost of living set in.

The board of directors was re-elected, and there were added to the stockholders' committee Erling Onsager, counsellor to the Supreme Court, Christiania, and Baron de la Longuiere, of Paris.

### SWEDISH TRAVEL BUREAU IN NEW YORK

Representing the Swedish State Railways, as well as private railroads and steamship companies, the Swedish Travel Bureau, opened recently at 24 State Street, New York, is in a position to become a leading factor for promoting Sweden's interests on the American continent. It is the purpose of the bureau to organize special tours through Sweden and supply tickets. American college professors, teachers, and students are especially invited to take advantage of this valuable service the coming season. Increasing the knowledge of Sweden in America through such tours as are contemplated should prove the high value of the Swedish Travel Bureau.

### CHEAPER RATE FOR NEWSPAPERS TO DENMARK

While the Danish Post Office Department recently doubled the rate for newspapers sent to the United States, this country, beginning with January 1, 1922, reduced the rate on newspapers for Denmark to half the cost of what formerly obtained. The rate is now similar to what prevails here, namely, one cent for 4 ounces. There is this requirement in connection with the reduced rate that each newspaper must be sent separately and in its entirety.

### SWEDISH COMPANY TO GET RUSSIAN CONCESSION

According to the New York Trust Company's *Present Day Scandinavia*, the Swedish Ball Bearing Company is about to obtain a concession in Russia whereby the company will agree to undertake work for the Soviet government and receive a guarantee of 15 per cent profit. Russia is to furnish fuel and material, while the management and the patents would be Swedish. Swedish engineers and skilled workmen are expected to be sent to Russia as soon as the agreement is signed. They are to be paid in Swedish currency.





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## SHIPPING NOTES

### SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE PIER CHANGE

The Swedish American Line has moved its embarking and landing depot from Pier 95 to Pier 97, New York City, at the foot of West 57th Street. Constantly increasing passenger and freight traffic necessitated the securing of larger quarters. The new pier is twice as wide as the old one. The time of departure for the Swedish American steamers has been changed from 2 p. m. to 12 o'clock noon.

### COLLEGE TEACHES SHIPPING BUSINESS

The School of Foreign Service, the latest addition to Georgetown University, is said to be the first higher educational institution to give a complete training in the business side of steamship operation, ashore and afloat. Roy S. McElwee is dean of the school. He states that the professional training for the steamship business is going through the same course of development as law and medicine a generation ago, and that with the United States on the road to the creation of a real merchant marine there will be great need for thorough training of those preparing to go into the shipping business.

### JOHNSON STEAMERS FOR STINNES CONCERN?

Negotiations are reported to be under way for the sale of a number of steamers of the Johnson Line to Hugo Stinnes. The negotiations concern about 30,000 tons and include the following steamers: *Oscar Fredrik*, *Kronprins Gustaf*, *Drottning Sophia*, *Kronprinsessan Victoria*, *Prinsessan Ingeborg*, *Axel Johnson*, and *Annie Johnson*. These ships have for some time lain idle at Stockholm, and belong to the Nordstjernan line, a subsidiary of the Johnson Line. In case the transaction is closed, the ships will be given German names.

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### LITTLE IMPROVEMENT IN DANISH SHIPPING

The slight improvement in shipping that began during the past summer has not been maintained. The freight rates for coal from England to Scandinavia and the continent are so low that it does not pay to make a round trip. The Baltic trade was also declining with the entrance of winter. At the same time it is believed that when the fruit season opens in Spain there should be considerable freight obtainable in that quarter.



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Special courtesies will be extended to the members of the Students' Tour by the Governments of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, and by the great Scandinavian Universities.

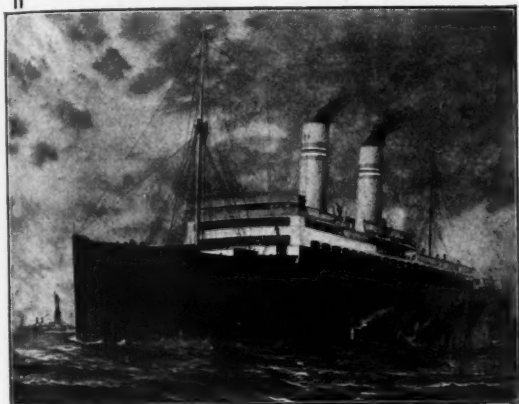


The itinerary provides for visits to the three capital cities' Copenhagen, Christiania, and Stockholm, to the principal universities of the North, and to several other towns of great historical interest or present commercial importance. It includes the amazing journey by rail across the Norwegian plateau from Christiania to Bergen, and a ten-day trip through the Norse fjords, traveling northwards as far as Trondhjem. Thence the group travels southward through Sweden, traverses the Swedish lake district, and crosses the Baltic to the Continent for brief stays in Berlin, Cologne, and Paris.

The price of membership in the Students' Tour is \$675, including accommodations on the Cunard SS "Saxonia." The group will be limited in size. Steamship accommodations will be assigned in order of application. Complete information will be sent upon request.

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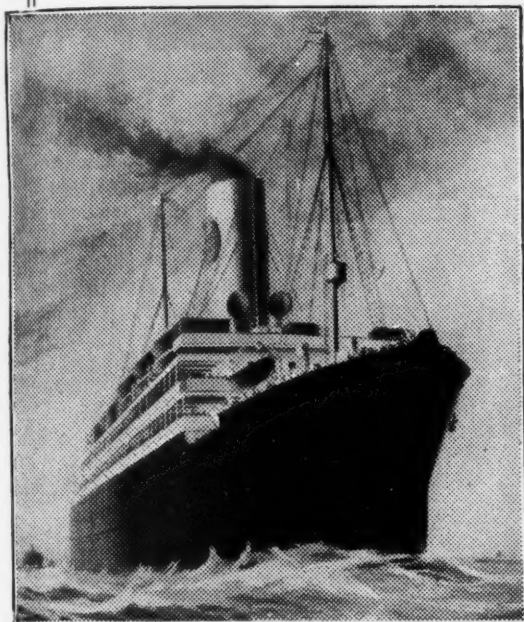
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# SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE



**Passenger, Freight and Mail Service Direct  
Between New York and Gothenburg, Sweden**

GOTHENBURG, Sweden, is conveniently situated and offers a direct route with daily connections to all points in SWEDEN, NORWAY, DENMARK, FINLAND, the BALTIC STATES, RUSSIA, GERMANY, etc.

**Trains Leave Gothenburg Daily for the  
Following Points:**

	Approximate Time of Journey
Stockholm (Sweden).....	10 hours
Malmö (Sweden).....	7 hours
Helsingborg (Sweden).....	5 hours
Copenhagen (Denmark).....	8 hours
Christiania (Norway).....	9 hours

Steamers from Stockholm, Sweden, to

Abo (Finland).....	14 hours
Helsingfors (Finland).....	20 hours
Reval (Estonia).....	20 hours

For Germany and the Continent

From Gothenburg via Train and  
Ferry Route

Trelleborg, Sweden, to Sassnitz, Germany

Berlin (Germany).....	21 hours
Hamburg (Germany).....	22 hours

Through coaches and sleeping cars

Gothenburg—Trelleborg, Sassnitz—Berlin  
and Sassnitz—Hamburg

## Triple-Screw S. S. "DROTTNINGHOLM"

Oil Burner. Turbine Engines. Length, 540 Feet. 11,200 Tons Register  
Carrying First and Second Cabin and Third Class Passengers

## Twin-Screw S. S. "STOCKHOLM"

565 Feet Long 12,846 Tons Register  
Carrying Passengers in Cabin and Third Class

### PASSAGE RATES:

To or from Gothenburg, Malmö, Helsingborg, Christiania, Copenhagen

First Cabin S. S. DROTTNINGHOLM \$200 & up

Second Cabin S. S. DROTTNINGHOLM 135 & up

Cabin S. S. STOCKHOLM (Promenade Deck) 165 & up

Cabin S. S. STOCKHOLM (Upper Deck) 135 & up

Through bookings to and from Hamburg, Berlin, Sassnitz and Stettin, also East Baltic Ports at low rates.

### PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK

S. S. STOCKHOLM.....Mar. 11 AT 12 NOON

S. S. STOCKHOLM.....Apr. 18 AT 12 NOON

S. S. STOCKHOLM.....May 27 AT 12 NOON

S. S. DROTTNINGHOLM...June 10 AT 12 NOON

Excellent Passenger Accommodations.  
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

Swedish American Line Dock—Pier 97 North  
River, foot of West 57th Street, New York.

For further information apply to local agent or

## SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE

21-24 State Street, New York

70 East Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

127 So. Third St., Minneapolis, Minn.

115 Cherry St., Seattle, Wash.

268 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

396 Logan Ave., Winnipeg, Man., Can.

When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

# CUNARD ANCHOR



## PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICES

New York Philadelphia	<b>BETWEEN</b>	Baltimore
	Boston Montreal	Portland, Me.
Liverpool Bristol Londonderry Rotterdam Hamburg	<b>AND</b>	Plymouth
	Southampton London Havre Antwerp Levant	Glasgow Cherbourg Danzig Mediterranean

Through Bookings to or from principal points in  
SWEDEN, NORWAY, or DENMARK

TRIPS AROUND THE WORLD—Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and South America

DRAFTS, MONEY ORDERS, MAIL OR CABLE

GREAT BRITAIN	SCANDINAVIA	HOLLAND	ITALY
SPAIN	PORTUGAL	FRANCE	SWITZERLAND

The nearest agent will be glad to furnish further information  
or any of the Company's Offices

25 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

*Offices or Agents Everywhere*

When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

# SWEDEN

**T**HERE are few countries which hold within their borders such a changeable nature, such a multitude of shifting scenes, as Sweden.

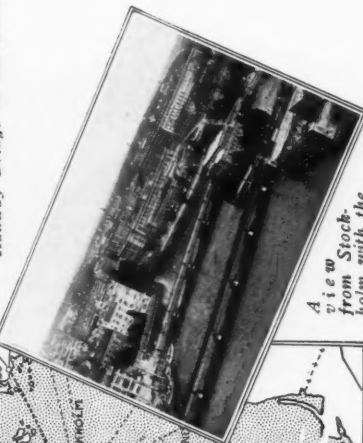
A wonderfully beautiful country, with all its varieties, from high and mighty mountains to the most smiling plains and valleys, from big deep forests to glittering lakes and rivers, all offering a marvelous and shifting panorama to the tourist.

A country of ancient historic architectural castles and monuments, culture and traditions. Stockholm, "The Venice of the North," is one of the most beautiful cities of Europe. Its historical buildings and rich museums dwell long in pleasant memories of the visitor.

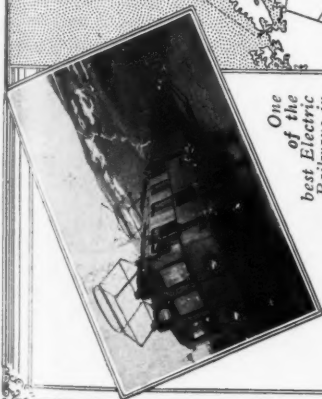
The Railway Bridge at the river Ore with the widest span of any stone Railway Bridge in the world



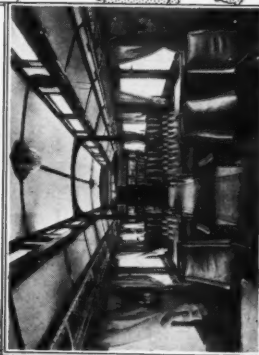
A view from Stockholm with the Royal Palace and the house of Parliament



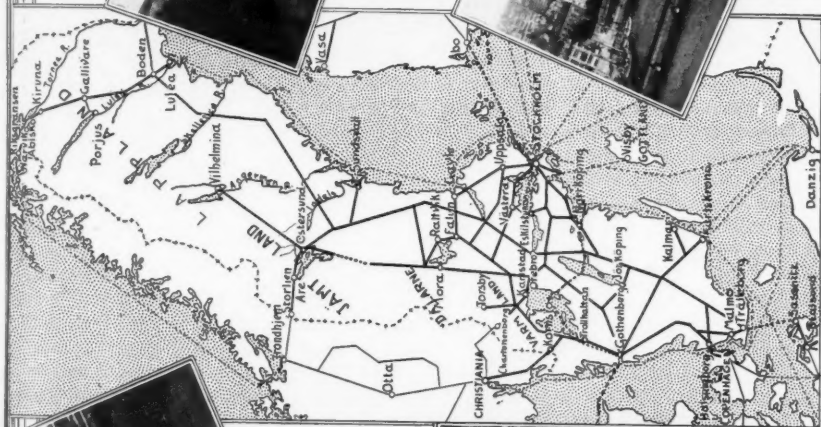
One of the best Electric Railways in the world, partly to the north of the Arctic Circle



Saloon-carriage of the Swedish State Railways



Railway Map of Sweden



Splendid steamers sail from New York to Gothenburg in Sweden every fortnight. From Gothenburg there are fine railway communications with the principal places in Sweden both by night trains with sleeping-cars and by day trains with excellent dining-cars.

For further information please apply to the

**Swedish Travel Bureau or the Swedish American Line, 21-24 State Street, New York**

The technical knowledge that comes to you from **SKF** engineers is



as it is the sum of the data gathered by **SKF** organizations in all industrial countries.

This fund of engineering information we bring to the fabrication of all products bearing the mark **SKF** and the operation of those industries which we are requested to supervise. In order that complete reliance may be placed in the endorsement expressed by the mark **SKF** it is necessary not alone that we control and supervise each step in the manufacture of a product but also its final installation.

Because every effort is made to assure the most satisfactory use of products marked **SKF** we welcome requests for information concerning their proper application and maintenance.

**SKF** Industries, Inc.  
165 Broadway, New York City

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at the request  
of the stock-  
holders*

{ The Hens-Bright Manufacturing Co.  
The Skayel Ball Bearing Co.  
Atlas Ball Co.  
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